Conversores modales

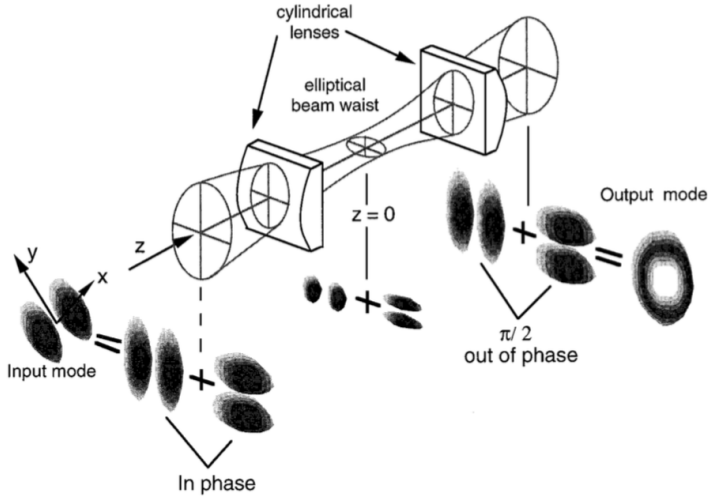


Figure 3 The cylindrical lens mode converter for the conversion of a Hermite–Gaussian $n = l$, $m = 0$ mode into the corresponding Laguerre–Gaussian mode with $l = 1$ and $p = 0$. The lenses of focal length f are separated by $f/2^{1/2}$ where the Rayleigh range of the input beam is $(1 + 1/2^{1/2})f$.

Placas de fase espiral (SPP)

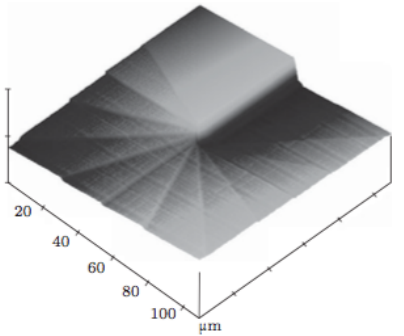


Fig. 2. AFM image of the spiral phase plate near to its central region.

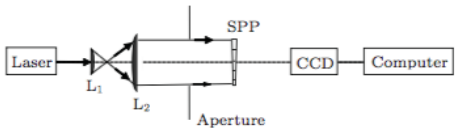


Fig. 3. Experimental setup for evaluating the spiral phase plate to generate optical vortex.

Hologramas de amplitud o fase del tipo espiral o tenedor

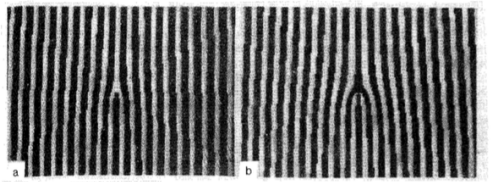


FIG. 2. a—The hologram which was synthesized in order to produce beams with a first-order dislocation; b—the same, for a second-order dislocation.

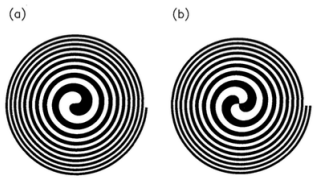
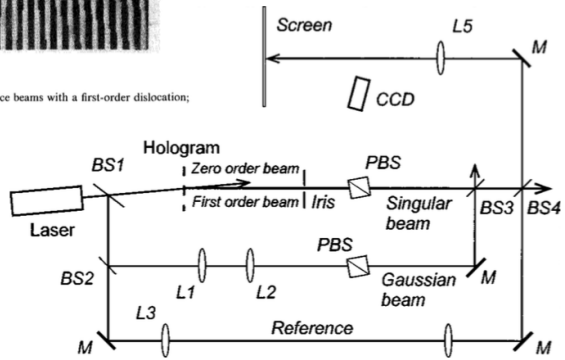


Fig. 1. Computer-generated zone plates. (a) Charge 1. (b) Charge 2.



Topological charge and angular momentum of light beams carrying optical vortices

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TUTORIAL REVIEW

The angular momentum of light: optical spanners and the rotational frequency shift

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Generation of Optical Vortex Using a Spiral Phase Plate Fabricated in Quartz Direct Laser Writing and Inductively Coupled Plasma Etching

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